Approved For Release 2005/08/03 : CIA-RDP70B00338R000300190064-5

dedicated his entire long legislative career. He and they understand each other. He has fought all his life for men and women like that, and they have sustained him.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my thanks to ELMER HOLLAND for his unfailing courtesy to me, as a member of his subcommittee, and his example of unswerving loyalty to the principles for which he stood.

ENDANGERED SPECIES: CONSERVATION AND AMERICA'S FUTURE

HON. JOHN S. MONAGAN

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1968

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, the problem of conservation of our ever-decreasing natural resources constitutes one of the greatest challenges ever to face the American people. Since the historic administration of Theodore Roosevelt, the Congress has often addressed itself to the solution of problems of fish and wildlife preservation, soil and forest conservation, and, more recently, air and water pollution. But for all our efforts, the problems continue to multiply. Today, more than ever, we need to reaffirm our commitment to an America which is beautiful as well as strong, and dedicated to the preservation of our own God-given treasures.

It is for this reason that I support H.R. 11618—a bill to protect endangered species of wildlife by prohibiting their importation or interstate transport. Simple statistics belie the importance and gravity of the problem. It is a relatively easy matter for international organizations to tabulate the number of species of wildlife which are now extinct or are rapidly decreasing in the face of man's meddling with his environment. It is by no means so easy to calculate the losses mankind will suffer in terms of an environment that can no longer boast of the teeming forests and seas which have long served as the focus of his desire for relaxation and for freedom from the concrete jungles of his civilization.

H.R. 11618 should, therefore, be only a very minor part of our search for new ways in which we can reconcile our thirst for progress—progress measured, to be sure, in miles of concrete and acres of asphalt—with the preservation and enrichment of our natural wealth.

To appreciate the magnitude of this task, we must first recognize that it is no longer possible to think of such traditional areas as soil conservation separately from water pollution, or air pollution apart from fish and wildlife preservation. Man is part of a closed system—a system in which the actions of any single element will ultimately have ramifications for every other element. Thus, progress in soil management can result in decreased water pollution as silt levels in our Nation's rivers are lowered. This decreased water pollution will then prevent the eradication of many species of wildlife threatened by poisoned water. We must therefore approach the challenges of resource conservation with vision broad enough to foresee all consequences and examine all alternatives, and with a program versatile enough to embody solutions consistent with the full range of problems now oustanding.

A small sampling of the tasks now confronting the conservationist is represented by the serious problems of water pollution. Next to air, water is our most plentiful resource, but more than any other of our natural resources, we have systematically subjected our water supply to the evils of pollution. With approximately 4,300 billion gallons of fresh water falling from U.S. skies every day, a continuing supply of clean drinking water for most parts of the country is not a major problem, if we use it wisely. It is especially troubling, however, to note the foul state of our streams, lakes, and seas. Pressures built up in urban life can find release along our Nation's waterways only if they are clean and attractive. Yet 5,800 miles of streams and 29,000 acres of reservoir surface have been lost to fisherman simply because freshwater fish cannot live in waters tainted by acid mine wastes. And this is only a fraction of the problem. Sludge from oil tankers and processing plants befouls our Nation's beaches. Overflows from combined storm and sanitary sewers in 1,900 communities threaten our streams and lakes with the steady dumping of raw human wastes. Industrial byproducts both discolor and pollute our vast bays, while discharges from riverside manufacturing plants have severly disrupted the normal balance of life in our watercourses.

All this, along with the closely allied problems of wildlife, soil, and forest conservation and air pollution, is the result of man's natural hunger for "progress." But true progress must be alined with wise and economic use of our increasingly scarce resources. America's countryside, long a haven of repose and recreation, is being sorely threatened by the taint of ill-conceived technological advances, the consequences of which are rarely sufficiently considered. Some steps are being taken now to meet these threats. In the field of water pollution, the administration of the Water Quality Act of 1965 and the Clean Water Restoration Act of 1966 has laid the foundations for a coordinated effort by all levels of government to maintain the quality of our existing waters and begin the cleanup of polluted streams.

I have long supported such activity, and will continue to press for effective solutions to these and all other problems of resource conservation. H.R. 11618 should represent no more than a small step forward. For true progress must be measured by man's ability to control his total environment, not destroy it; to adapt what Nature has given us so that progress may be served, not to permit technology to so torture our natural wealth that, for lack of foresight, we shall suffer, not profit.

PHILIPPINE PRESIDENTIAL AWARD MADE TO THE LATE HONORABLE EMMET O'NEAL

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 1968

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, as many of you know, I have been a Member of this body for 22 years and over that span of time have met a multitude of people. I can think of no one single person whom I most admired or enjoyed during that time than the late Honorable Emmet O'Neal, former Member of this body and a former U.S. Ambassador to the Philippines.

During the latter period of his life, he served with distinction as chairman of the U.S. Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission, and in this capacity was most instrumental in the establishment of this memorial. Recently, the memorial was turned over to the Philippines and during the course of the ceremonies, a posthumous citation was conferred on Emmet O'Neal. Under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include this citation:

CITATION

The President of the Philippines hereby confers the Order of Sikatuna (rank of Datu) (posthumous) upon the Honorable Emmett O'Neal, former U.S. Ambassador to the Philippines, Chairman, United States Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission, for distinguished services rendered to the Republic of the Philippines in various capacities, the last of which was as Chairman of the United States Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission.

During his term as American Ambassador to the Philippines, the Honorable Emmet O'Neal contributed immeasurably to the further strengthening of the bonds of friendship between the government and people of his country and those of the Republic of the Philippines. An exemplary statesman, Ambassador O'Neal embodied in all of his official actions the meaning of fraternity, freedom and democracy.

As Chairman of the Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission, until his untimely death, the Honorable Emmet O'Neal was the prime mover behind the proposal to put up a fitting war memorial on Corregidor Island in honor of the gallant heroes who fought and died for the ideal of freedom and human dignity during World War II. His untiring and dedicated efforts culminated in the passage of Public Law 88-240 by the 88th U.S. Congress, leading to the realization of the Pacific War Memorial which now stands, and will continue to stand, as a living symbol not only of the valor of the Filipino and American fighting men during the last World War, but also of the continuing special relationship between the two countries and their freedom-loving peoples.

Through his untiring and dedicated efforts to promote the mutual interests of and goodwill between the United States and the Philippines, the late Honorable Emmett O'Neal brought much credit and distinction upon himself, his beloved family and his country.

The people of the Republic of the Philippines and their government proudly confer this honor in grateful recognition of the distinguished services he had rendered.

Done in Corregidor Island, Philippines, on this 22nd day of June in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and sixty-eight.

F. E. MARCOS.

Approved For Release 2005/08/03 : CIA-RDP70B00338R000300190064-5

Approved For Release 2005/08/03 : CIA-RDP70B00338R000300190064-5

FROM CIERNA TO BRATISLAVA

HON. OGDEN R. REID

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 1968

Mr. REID of New York. The tension of the obviously critical situation which presently exists between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union has been eased somewhat by the talks which have just ended between the Czech Presidium and the Soviet Politburo at Cierna. The people of Czechoslovakia have responded to pressure exerted by the Soviet Union with a courageous, united support of the Dubeck government. This is a heartening sign to those who cherish freedom, and it has greatly contributed to the negotiating strength of the Czechs at Cierna, offering hope that Dubcek's liberal reforms will be preserved through the talks with the Warsaw pact nations which are to begin August 3 in Bratislava.

The Soviet willingness to hold discussions at Cierna with Czech leaders on such basic ideological issues as freedom of the press from censorship indicates an element of restraint in the Kremlin's policy which hopefully will continue. The Soviet Union must not try to suppress the right of members of the Warsaw pact to make internal reforms. In Czechoslovakia the independent spirit of patriots like Thomas Masaryk and Jan Masaryk is too strong to be stifled by thinly distinguished displays of force like the recent maneuvers of Russian troops along the Soviet Union's frontier with Eastern Europe. It seems that the Soviet Union has wisely realized this, and it is my devout hope that the new Czech freedoms of Dubcek's government will be preserved.

I would like to call to the attention of the Members an editorial on this subject which appeared in today's New York Times. Under unanimous consent I am including it in the RECORD at this point:

FROM CIERNA TO BRATISLAVA

After four days of apparently hard bargaining, the Soviet-Czechoslovak confrontation at Cierna appears to have ended in a compromise settlement. It is presumably to gain ratification of this bargain that Czechoslovak party chief Alexander Dubcek and his colleagues agreed to the six-power meeting at Bratislava. There the men from Prague will come face to face with those who last month began the current crisis with their accusations against Czechslovakia.

President Svoboda and Mr. Dubcek have already begun the effort to mobilize Czechoslovak support for the bargain struck at Cierna. Their public statements yesterday implied strongly that Czechoslovakia's national interests and aspirations were successfully defended these past four days. If that claim proves correct when the full nature of the compromise is disclosed, then the negotiations just concluded will have proven to be truly historic.

Even in our present state of ignorance, one probability emerges from the language of the otherwise uninformative communique. The Soviet Union is not about to invade Czechoslovakia.

The evidence suggests that the courage and unity of the people of Czechoslovakia have paid off in these negotiations. It is only because he had a united nation behind him that Mr. Dubcek was able to deal with the Russians as equals and to demand as well as to offer concessions. The lesson will not be lost on other peoples in Eastern Europe.

IN APPRECIATION OF DR. ELVIS J. STAHR

HON. JOHN T. MYERS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 1968

Mr. MYERS. Mr. Speaker, the Bloomington Sunday Herald Times, of Bloomington, Ind., recently printed an article which expresses appreciation to Dr. Elvis J. Stahr, who after 6 years of devoted service, has resigned as president of Indiana University. I include this article in the RECORD for the interest of my colleagues:

DR. ELVIS J. STAHR, LEADER

Dr. Elvis J. Stahr has resigned as president of Indiana University in the same manner that he led it to the heights as one of this nation's great institutions of higher education.

He was honest, he was open, he was candid, he was dedicated and he was self-sacrificing.

Dr. Stahr, realizing the fantastic pace at which he was driving himself would, sooner or later, render him ineffective, decided to step down.

No one, not even Dr. Stahr himself, will ever fully realize the tremendous daily demands upon a man in the position of Indiana University president, especially in these days of campus turmoil and complexity.

But Dr. Stahr is not leaving Indiana University's highest job because he "can't stand the heat." No, it is not that.

Anyone who has seen Dr. Stahr handle a delicate, pressure-packed situation knows he is a man capable of leadership of the highest quality.

It is the pace—the 80-hour weeks away from his family, the constant daily drain of energy that no man can withstand continually—that has caused Dr. Stahr to reach his decision.

Recognizing the shortcomings of a man—any man—trying to govern Indiana University's vast educational functions, Dr. Stahr reorganized the administration of the University and the plan was approved.

"Perhaps," Dr. Stahr said, "the greatest favor I will have done for my successor as president of Indiana University will be the administrative reorganization adopted by the board of trustees last month that will to some degree ease the pressures on the office of president."

Perhaps this is true, and the next president of Indiana will never experience the pressures that bore so heavily on Dr. Stahr.

Perhaps, too, even without the reorganization of administrative duties, no successor will feel those pressures, because it is unlikely that our nation's campuses will ever again experience the turmoil of recent months.

And, if you will, think for just a moment about how Dr. Stahr's leadership during these difficult times spared Indiana the fate that befell many other universities across the country.

Dr. Stahr's position sometimes was controversial, but these are controversial times. But thinking people will recognize that the president of Indiana University set an example for all to see.

Dr. Stahr's words during some of our difficult periods reflect a feeling for his fellow man that few among us have. Only a few men in our nation have been able to verbalize the complexity of our day, to cut through the maze of social confusion and dig deep at the core of the problem.

Dr. Stahr has been one of those men.

Dr. Stahr's loss to Indiana University is cushioned by the knowledge that Chancellor Herman B. Wells has consented to serve as interim president.

We appreciate Dr. Stahr's desire to remain in the University family, to remain as a teacher.

But all of us should understand that a man of his ability will be sought out. He will be recruited for larger tasks than those he handled so well at Indiana University.

We respect the sincerity of his decision, but we do not expect that he will remain long from a position of leadership.

We can ill afford to be without men of his caliber at the forefront.

PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION ACTS

HON. RICHARD L. OTTINGER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1968

Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Speaker, the National Commission on Product Safety has this week released a list of 263 types of familiar household products it will review as a part of its effort to develop more effective means of protecting the American consumer from unnecessary injury and even death.

This is an ambitious undertaking—and well it might be. The Public Health Service figures show that more than 250,000 Americans are injured annually in this country by only four familiar types of household items—heaters, stoves, power mowers, and washing machines. Each year clothes wringers crush the limbs of 100,000 little children. Each year some 40,000 persons are cut in accidents involving glass doors.

These figures represent just a few of the household-type products which cause injuries, and even then we do not know the true toll such products exact. Only the more serious injuries are actually reported. Many painful and wholly unnecessary wounds are treated at home and never enter the records.

Under the chairmanship of Arnold Elkind, a distinguished New York lawyer who I am proud to say is a constituent of mine, the seven-member Commission has embarked upon a very important study. More effective means of protecting the American consumer will not only reduce the national toll of suffering and death but will have important economic benefits as well. Fewer injuries mean fewer medical bills, fewer days lost from work and a healthier and more productive society.

It is particularly heartening to me to note that the Commission has begun this ambitious study even though Congress has not yet made available the funds that will be necessary to carry it to completion.

This Commission, whose members have been working without recompense since they took the oath of office on May 15, 1968, and whose skeleton staff consists largely of people borrowed from other

Approved For Release 2005/08/03 : CIA-RDP70B00338R000300190064-5